

# Mosaics of projective planes<sup>\*</sup>

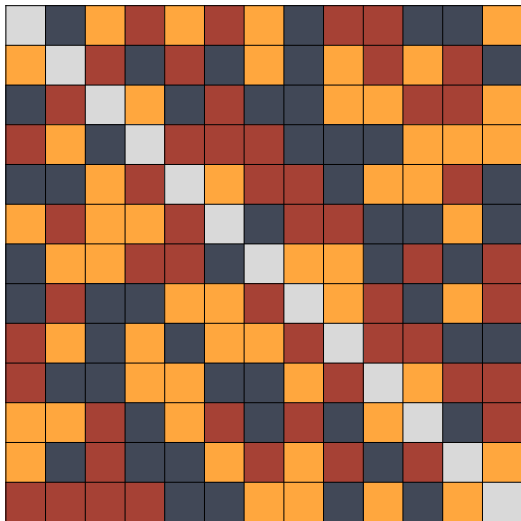
Vedran Krčadinac

University of Zagreb, Croatia

19.9.2024.

<sup>\*</sup> This work was fully supported by the Croatian Science Foundation under the project 9752.

# An example of a mosaic

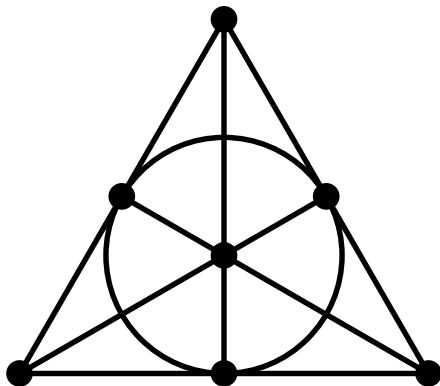


# An example of a mosaic

0	2	3	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	3
3	0	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	2
2	1	0	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	3
1	3	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
2	2	3	1	0	3	1	1	2	3	3	1	2
3	1	3	3	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	3	2
2	3	3	1	1	2	0	3	3	2	1	2	1
2	1	2	2	3	3	1	0	3	1	2	3	1
1	3	2	3	2	3	3	1	0	1	1	2	2
1	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	1	0	3	1	1
3	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	0	2	1
3	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	0	3
1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	0

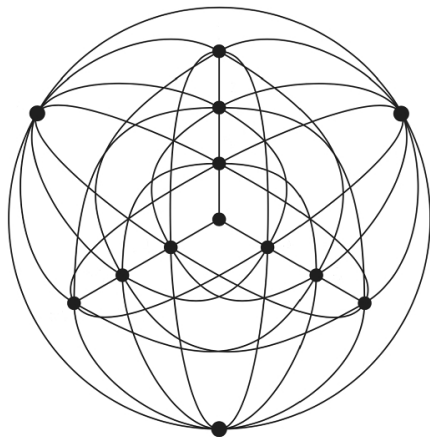
# An example of a mosaic

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$PG(2, 2)$  or symmetric  $2-(7, 3, 1)$  design

# Finite projective planes



$PG(2, 3)$  or symmetric 2-(13, 4, 1) design

Picture source: M. T. Mohan, *p-almost Hadamard matrices and  $\lambda$ -planes*, *J. Algebraic Combin.* **55** (2022), no. 1, 89–108.

# A mosaic of projective planes

0	2	3	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	3
3	0	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	2
2	1	0	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	3
1	3	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
2	2	3	1	0	3	1	1	2	3	3	1	2
3	1	3	3	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	3	2
2	3	3	1	1	2	0	3	3	2	1	2	1
2	1	2	2	3	3	1	0	3	1	2	3	1
1	3	2	3	2	3	3	1	0	1	1	2	2
1	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	1	0	3	1	1
3	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	0	2	1
3	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	0	3
1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	0

# A mosaic of projective planes

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# A mosaic of projective planes

0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0
0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
0	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	3	0

O. W. Gnilke, M. Greferath, M. O. Pavčević, *Mosaics of combinatorial designs*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **86** (2018), no. 1, 85–95.

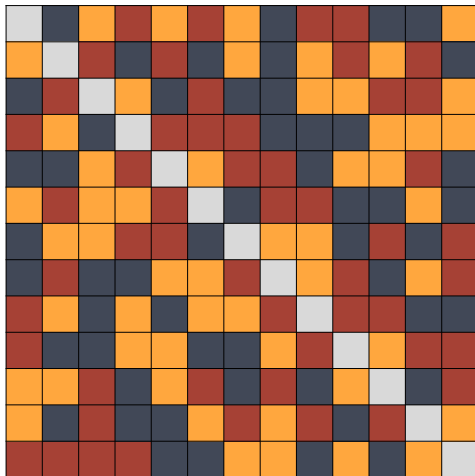
## Definition.

Let  $t_i-(v, k_i, \lambda_i)$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, c$  be parameters of combinatorial designs, all with  $v$  points and  $b$  blocks and  $\sum_{i=1}^c k_i = v$ . A **mosaic** with parameters

$$t_1-(v, k_1, \lambda_1) \oplus \dots \oplus t_c-(v, k_c, \lambda_c)$$

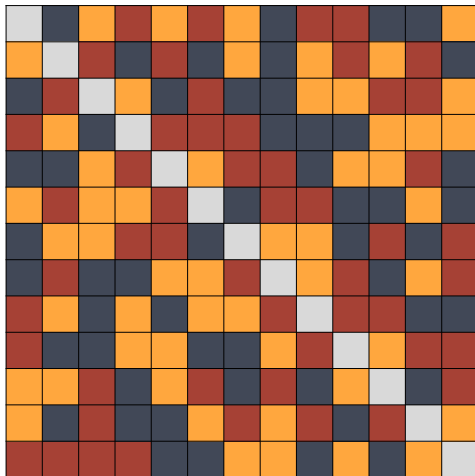
is a  $v \times b$  matrix with entries from  $\{1, \dots, c\}$  such that the entries  $i$  represent incidences of a  $t_i-(v, k_i, \lambda_i)$  design, for  $i = 1, \dots, c$ . Here,  $c$  is the number of **colors** and the matrix is also called a **c-mosaic**.

# A mosaic of 2-(13, 4, 1) designs



$$2-(13, 4, 1) \oplus 2-(13, 4, 1) \oplus 2-(13, 4, 1)$$

# A mosaic of 2-(13, 4, 1) designs



$$2-(13, 4, 1) \oplus 2-(13, 4, 1) \oplus 2-(13, 4, 1) \oplus 2-(13, 1, 0)$$

# A mosaic of $2-(13, 4, 1)$ designs

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2-(13, 4, 1) \oplus 2-(13, 4, 1) \oplus 2-(13, 4, 1) \oplus 2-(13, 1, 0)$$

# A mosaic of 2-(13, 4, 1) designs

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

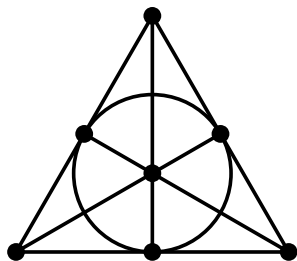
$$\lambda(v - 1) = k(k - 1)$$

# A mosaic of 2-(13, 4, 1) designs

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda(v-1) = k(k-1) \Rightarrow v = k \left( \frac{k-1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{k} \right)$$

# Difference sets





# Difference sets

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Difference sets

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Difference sets

1	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	0	1

$$D = \{0, 1, 3\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_7 = G$$

# Difference sets

1	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	0	1

$$D = \{0, 1, 3\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_7 = G$$

$$\text{dev } D = \{D + x \mid x \in G\}$$

# Difference sets

1	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	0	1

$$D = \{0, 1, 3\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_7 = G$$

$$\text{dev } D = \{D + x \mid x \in G\}$$

$\{x - y \mid x, y \in D, x \neq y\}$  covers each element of  $G \setminus \{0\}$  exactly  $\lambda$  times

1	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	0	1

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A. Ćustić, V. Krčadinac, Y. Zhou, *Tiling groups with difference sets*, *Electron. J. Combin.* **22** (2015), no. 2, Paper 2.56, 13 pp.

# Difference sets

1	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	0	1

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## Definition.

A **tiling** of an additively written group  $G$  is a family of pairwise disjoint  $(v, k, \lambda)$  difference sets  $\{D_1, \dots, D_c\}$  such that  $D_1 \cup \dots \cup D_c = G \setminus \{0\}$ .

# Difference sets

1	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	0	1

$$D = \{0, 1, 3\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_7 = G$$

$$\text{dev } D = \{D + x \mid x \in G\}$$

$\{x - y \mid x, y \in D, x \neq y\}$  covers each element of  $G \setminus \{0\}$  exactly  $\lambda$  times

A. Čustić, V. Krčadinac, Y. Zhou, *Tiling groups with difference sets*, *Electron. J. Combin.* **22** (2015), no. 2, Paper 2.56, 13 pp.

## Theorem.

The development of a tiling of  $G$  with  $(v, k, \lambda)$  difference sets is a mosaic of symmetric designs. It has  $G$  as an automorphism group acting regularly on the rows and columns.



**Example.** A tiling of  $\mathbb{Z}_{31} = \{0, \dots, 30\}$  with  $(31, 6, 1)$  difference sets:

$$D_1 = \{1, 5, 11, 24, 25, 27\}$$

$$D_2 = \{2, 10, 17, 19, 22, 23\}$$

$$D_3 = \{3, 4, 7, 13, 15, 20\}$$

$$D_4 = \{6, 8, 9, 14, 26, 30\}$$

$$D_5 = \{12, 16, 18, 21, 28, 29\}$$



# Tiling groups with difference sets

**Example.** A tiling of  $\mathbb{Z}_{31} = \{0, \dots, 30\}$  with  $(31, 6, 1)$  difference sets:

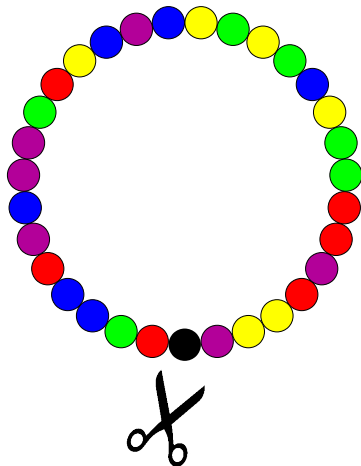
$$D_1 = \{1, 5, 11, 24, 25, 27\}$$

$$D_2 = \{2, 10, 17, 19, 22, 23\}$$

$$D_3 = \{3, 4, 7, 13, 15, 20\}$$

$$D_4 = \{6, 8, 9, 14, 26, 30\}$$

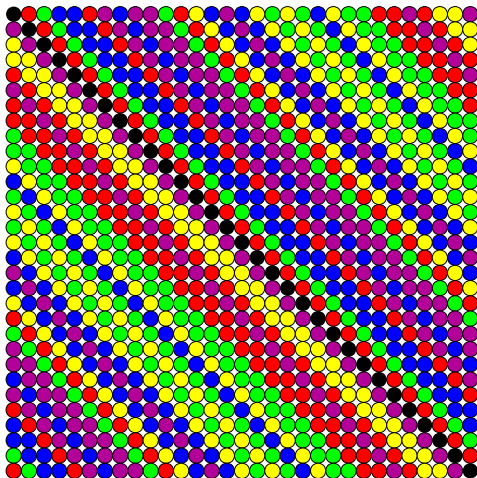
$$D_5 = \{12, 16, 18, 21, 28, 29\}$$



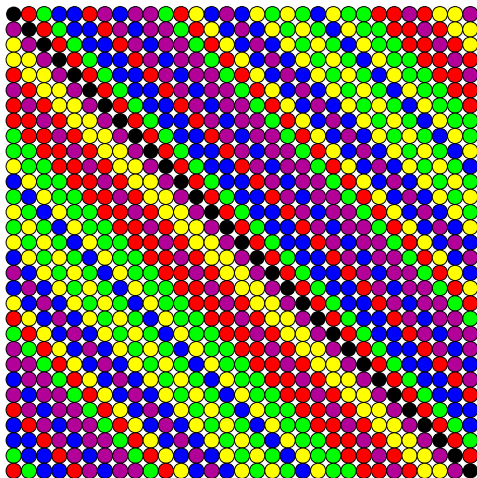
# Tiling groups with difference sets



# Tiling groups with difference sets



# Tiling groups with difference sets



$$2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 1, 0)$$

# Tiling groups with difference sets

<https://www.imaginary.org/gallery/difference-bracelets>



A model of the  $(31, 6, 1)$   
bracelet

Difference bracelets cannot be built without the black bead, representing the identity element of the group. A slightly larger faceted bead was used here.

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# Mosaics of projective planes

For which orders  $q$  are there mosaics of projective planes?

$$(q^2 + q + 1, q + 1, 1) \oplus \cdots \oplus (q^2 + q + 1, q + 1, 1) \oplus (q^2 + q + 1, 1, 0)$$



# Mosaics of projective planes

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$$(q^2 + q + 1, q + 1, 1) \oplus \cdots \oplus (q^2 + q + 1, q + 1, 1) \oplus (q^2 + q + 1, 1, 0)$$

A. Čustić, V. Krčadinac, Y. Zhou, *Tiling groups with difference sets*,  
Electron. J. Combin. **22** (2015), no. 2, Paper 2.56, 13 pp.

$q$	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	...
Tiling	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	?	...
Mosaic								...

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$q$	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	...
Tiling	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	?	...
Mosaic	✓			✓	✓	✓		...

# Mosaics of projective planes

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$q$	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	...
Tiling	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	?	...
Mosaic	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		...

V. Krčadinac, *Small examples of mosaics of combinatorial designs*,  
preprint, 2024. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.12672>

# Mosaics of projective planes

For which orders  $q$  are there mosaics of projective planes?

$$(q^2 + q + 1, q + 1, 1) \oplus \cdots \oplus (q^2 + q + 1, q + 1, 1) \oplus (q^2 + q + 1, 1, 0)$$

A. Čustić, V. Krčadinac, Y. Zhou, *Tiling groups with difference sets*,  
Electron. J. Combin. **22** (2015), no. 2, Paper 2.56, 13 pp.

$q$	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	...
Tiling	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	?	...
Mosaic	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	...

V. Krčadinac, *Small examples of mosaics of combinatorial designs*,  
preprint, 2024. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.12672>

Number of incidence matrices for  $q = 3$ :

$$\frac{13! \cdot 13!}{|Aut(PG(2, 3))|} \approx 6.90452 \cdot 10^{15}$$

# Mosaics of $PG(2, 4)$ ?

Number of incidence matrices for  $q = 4$ :

$$\frac{21! \cdot 21!}{|Aut(PG(2, 4))|} \approx 2.15797 \cdot 10^{34}$$

# Tiling groups with planar difference sets

A. Ćustić, V. Krčadinac, Y. Zhou, *Tiling groups with difference sets*,  
Electron. J. Combin. **22** (2015), no. 2, Paper 2.56, 13 pp.

$q$	$v$	Group	#DS	Tiling	Group	#DS	Tiling
2	7	$\mathbb{Z}_7$	14	✓			
3	13	$\mathbb{Z}_{13}$	52	✗			
4	21	$\mathbb{Z}_{21}$	42	✗	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_7$	294	✗
5	31	$\mathbb{Z}_{31}$	310	✓			
7	57	$\mathbb{Z}_{57}$	684	✗	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_{19}$	12 996	✓
8	73	$\mathbb{Z}_{73}$	584	✓			
9	91	$\mathbb{Z}_{91}$					
11	133	$\mathbb{Z}_{133}$					
13	183	$\mathbb{Z}_{183}$			$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_{61}$		

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$q$	$v$	Group	#DS	Tiling	Group	#DS	Tiling
2	7	$\mathbb{Z}_7$	14	✓			
3	13	$\mathbb{Z}_{13}$	52	✗			
4	21	$\mathbb{Z}_{21}$	42	✗	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_7$	294	✗
5	31	$\mathbb{Z}_{31}$	310	✓			
7	57	$\mathbb{Z}_{57}$	684	✗	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_{19}$	12 996	✓
8	73	$\mathbb{Z}_{73}$	584	✓			
9	91	$\mathbb{Z}_{91}$	1092	✗			
11	133	$\mathbb{Z}_{133}$	4788	✗			
13	183	$\mathbb{Z}_{183}$	7320	✗	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_{61}$	446 520	?



# Tiling groups with planar difference sets

A. Ćustić, V. Krčadinac, Y. Zhou, *Tiling groups with difference sets*,  
Electron. J. Combin. **22** (2015), no. 2, Paper 2.56, 13 pp.

$q$	$v$	Group	#DS	Tiling	Group	#DS	Tiling
2	7	$\mathbb{Z}_7$	14	✓			
3	13	$\mathbb{Z}_{13}$	52	✗			
4	21	$\mathbb{Z}_{21}$	42	✗	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_7$	294	✗
5	31	$\mathbb{Z}_{31}$	310	✓			
7	57	$\mathbb{Z}_{57}$	684	✗	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_{19}$	12 996	✓
8	73	$\mathbb{Z}_{73}$	584	✓			
9	91	$\mathbb{Z}_{91}$	1092	✗			
11	133	$\mathbb{Z}_{133}$	4788	✗			
13	183	$\mathbb{Z}_{183}$	7320	✗	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_{61}$	446 520	?

K. Tabak, *Normalized difference set tiling conjecture*, J. Combin. Des.  
**26** (2018), no. 10, 505–513.

# Tiling groups with planar difference sets

A. Ćustić, V. Krčadinac, Y. Zhou, *Tiling groups with difference sets*,  
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$q$	$v$	Group	#NDS	Tiling	Group	#DS	Tiling
2	7	$\mathbb{Z}_7$	2	✓			
3	13	$\mathbb{Z}_{13}$	4	✗			
4	21	$\mathbb{Z}_{21}$	2	✗	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_7$	294	✗
5	31	$\mathbb{Z}_{31}$	10	✓			
7	57	$\mathbb{Z}_{57}$	12	✗	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_{19}$	12 996	✓
8	73	$\mathbb{Z}_{73}$	8	✓			
9	91	$\mathbb{Z}_{91}$	12	✗			
11	133	$\mathbb{Z}_{133}$	36	✗			
13	183	$\mathbb{Z}_{183}$	40	✗	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_{61}$	446 520	?

K. Tabak, *Normalized difference set tiling conjecture*, J. Combin. Des.  
**26** (2018), no. 10, 505–513.

# Tiling cyclic groups with Singer difference sets

$q$	$v$	Group	#NDS	Tiling
16	273	$\mathbb{Z}_{273}$	12	$\times$
17	307	$\mathbb{Z}_{307}$	102	$\times$
19	381	$\mathbb{Z}_{381}$	84	$\times$
23	553	$\mathbb{Z}_{553}$	156	$\times$
25	651	$\mathbb{Z}_{651}$	60	$\times$
27	757	$\mathbb{Z}_{757}$	84	$\times$
29	871	$\mathbb{Z}_{871}$	264	$\times$
31	993	$\mathbb{Z}_{993}$	220	$\times$
32	1057	$\mathbb{Z}_{1057}$	60	$\times$
37	1407	$\mathbb{Z}_{1407}$	264	$\times$
41	1723	$\mathbb{Z}_{1723}$	574	$\times$
43	1893	$\mathbb{Z}_{1893}$	420	$\times$
47	2257	$\mathbb{Z}_{2257}$	720	$\times$
49	2451	$\mathbb{Z}_{2451}$	252	$\times$
53	2863	$\mathbb{Z}_{2863}$	816	$\times$
59	3541	$\mathbb{Z}_{3541}$	1180	?

**Thanks for your attention!**